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TWO CENTS.

CRITICS HERE FEAR FRICTION MAY ARISE OVER SEA FREEDOM

Dissatisfaction Over Intended Trip Abroad by President Due to This Feeling.

FAR MORE WIDESPREAD THAN POLITICAL DRIVE

Opposition Eas Developed Because of Anxiety Lest Point Cause Trouble Among Nations.

While public discussion concerning the President's European visit has centered largely about the personnel of the peace commission, there is a growing interest in Washington concerning the widespread opposition to the President's going abroad.

Considering the strong hold the President has had upon the country, and the general commendation given nearly every step of his international policy before the armistice was signed, this sudden criticism of his going abroad has surprised friends and supporters.

Found to Be Widespread.

At first considered as prompted by cism was far more widespread than perior set out to find why. That question, it is believed, can be answered today.

Men who have studied these expressions of dissatisfaction are fairly well agreed that it did not arise from a fear that public business would suffer in his absence or a dislike for having the United States mingle too deeply the United States mingle too deeply in European affairs, but from a deepin European affairs, but from a deeprooted anxiety lest the President's
avowal concerning the "freedom of
the seas" may be the source of trouble among the associate nations.

It seems to have been assumed
tacitly, without any foundation for
such a construction, that the President's ideas on the "freedom of the
seas" and Great Britain's well known

Perhaps there is ground for this sials to have President Wilson attend the conferences holds no hint of fore-boding that he has a program which will be unacceptable to the European Anyway, what is meant by the "free

of the seas"? Recently five senators, all conversant with terms of international law, argued long and loud about this question when some one of them suggested the argument might be brought to a head by an exact definition of what was meant by the term. In turn, each confessed an gnorance about what the phrase did

imply.

It will be recalled that the elasticity of the term has been admitted in offi-cial documents. In acceding to the President's fourteen principles the al-lies had occasion to note that the phrase would have to be defined more exactly than it ever has been. Presi-Wilson assented to this suggesdent Wilson assented to this sugges-tion for a more clear-cut definition. In fact, his inclusion of the term is taken by many to have been merely a suggestion that the point was one which would have to be cleared up. and not as the declaration of any set-

Use of Submarines.

Undoubtedly one of the issues hich will be prominent in the dis-cisions is the future part that subparines will play in naval warfare. o understand this country's position this regard one need only turn to ne diplomatic correspondence Germany concerning her violations international law in the use boats. Without quoting exactly, it will be recalled that, in general erms, the United States made it clear connection with the William P Prye case that this government re-carded the employment of submarines to sink merchant vessels as a clear violation of international law. Without receding from that position i essels be sunk it was clearly up to the boat enemy to insure the safe con-

duct to shore of the crew and pas-sengers on such vessels. Ge many made a feint at complying with t is demand, but placing those aboard or pen boats in a rough sea did not prove a high insurance of their safety.

Therefore, just before we entered the war President Wilson again reiterated he first principle, that such attacks ould not be justified, and stated that he nature of U-boat attacks made it

possible, apparently, to give crews d passengers that safe conduct river which the United States connided was the least that a nation tht do to approximate the internaonal usages. There is no indication at the President has changed h and in this respect.

Well, here is a sample of what the President may mean by "freedom of the seas." It is only one phase of the

t it is one to which Grea France surely will accede ther issues he has in mind, it is con anded, may find just as ready acqui

Deep-Rooted Public Fear.

Still there is the deep-rooted fear, pparently, in the American public and about future trouble between sparently, in the American public researchly in the American public residual about future trouble between the Britain and the United States. This is frankly regarded as a form of the grant attacks like that against the Lusitania, doubtless will be proposed in the discussion of the peace congress of the "freedom of the seas" long agitation concerning the "yellow peril," and it is regarded in well informed quarters as having just as little foundation.

Bu tone outcome may be, though there is no official suggestion as yet tacking ships forming the regular part

continue to be an arm of a naval service, but their service would be continue to be an arm of a naval service, but their service would be confined strictly to naval warfare.

This and many other subjects to come before the peace congress are now in formative state, as it will be some time, perhaps a fortnight, before the regular sittings of the interallied confirmed on Second Page.

ALLIED WARSHIPS ENTER BLACK SEA

PARIS, November 25 (Havas) -Allied warships, the Bos-porus having been cleared of nines, have entered the Black sea and visited various ports from Varna around the southern coast to Noveressysk.

Dredging operations in the Bosporus were completed November 20. French and other allied warships were detached from the naval forces stationed at Constantinople and visited the Black sea ports of Varna, Galata, Eregri, Semsun, Simope, Trebizond, Batum, Poti and Novorossysk.

Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, com mander of the victorious allied forces in Macedonia, arrived in Constantinople Saturday.

PARIS MAY SECURE FIRST GATHERINGS

Has Better Hotel Accommodations Than Versailles for Peace Preliminaries.

NO ARMISTICE CHANGES

PARIS. November 25 .- The conferences on the preliminaries of peace politicians of the opposition camp, it of at Versailles, owing to the supolitical drive. Then Washington | iences in the capital. Only the formal

sions at Spa, the former German headsents ideas on the "freedom of the seas" and Great Britain's well known attitude on the night of embargo were necessarily conflicting. Editorial expressions from London papers indicate that this feeling exists in that country, as well as in the United States.

Foch Refuses Attention.

Some of the meetings are dea fear; perhaps there is not, but it is as having been very animated over pointed out that so far these differ- the efforts of the Germans to obtain ences are wholly unofficial, and that modification of the terms of the there may already exist a better understanding between representatives of the two nations in this regard than is generally known. Certainly the expressed desire of British officiels to have President Wilson attend of the marshal's reply, which says:

"No attention can be given to the terfeldt's letter of November 21."

The joint armistice commission meeting appears to be in accordance with clause thirty-four of the armistice, which admitted the principle of a permanent international armistice commission under the direction of the allied and navalchiefs. While its duties are restricted to the execution of the armistice, it is one of the preliminaries which will mergo later into the sessions of the interallied conference and the peace congress. gress.

May Meet in January.

November 24.—According to informa November 24.—According to informa-tion from one quarter, negotiations for the signing of preliminaries of peace cannot commence before early in January. The discussion will take about a month and a half, so that the about a month and a nair, so that the signing of the protocol would not oc-cur before the end of February. This will necessitate a renewal of the ar-mistice, which expires on December 17 unless extended before that time. Previous to the January sittings of the congress, however, the interallied conference will have sessions during December, in which President Wilson will take part.

Active preparations for the peace

congress are shown in the requisition-ing of a large number of the most imreant hotels in Paris for the accommodation of the extensive staffs of the British, French, American, Italian and other delegations.

Americans Choose Hotel Crillon.

The Americans have taken the Hotel Crillon, facing the Place de la Concorde, and the adjoining extensive office quarters formerly occupied by the American Red Cross. This gives the Americans a frontage of nearly an entire block on the oppo-site side of the Rue Royale from the ministry of the marine. In all some twenty-five of the largest hotels in Paris have been taken greatest difficulty in securing quar-

No Modification Expected.

The Matin states that it is able to inform Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, that the overtures he has governments will never modify the armistice clauses. The armistice as a whole lasts thir-

-six days from the date of signing, ovember 11, with the right of extension and the right of denunciation on forty-eight hours' notice. The evacu ation of Alsace-Lorraine m pleted by November 26 and the with-drawal of the German troops from the Rhine country designated in the ar-mistice is limited to December 12. A renewal of the armistice probably will carry it beyond the opening of the peace congress, when fuller con-sideration can be given to its continu-

Restrictions on Submarin's.

Restriction of submarine operations

there is no official suggestion as yet tacking ships forming the regular part of a navy. Attacks would be permitted forthcoming from the White House hefore the President goes abroad, and in the clear up some of the points, the chis one, over which the American recording to this view submarines would be permitted to attacking ships forming the regular part of a navy. Attacks would be permitted against merchant ships, either armed defensively or otherwise. According to this view submarines would be permitted to attacking ships forming the regular part of a navy.

GERMAN FACTIONS AGREE ON PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT

All Political Power in Hands of Socialists' Republic and Council.

CONVENTION OF DEPUTIES SOON TO BE SUMMONED

London Press Sees, Overthrow of Ebert-Haast Combination in Latest Move.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, November 25.—An greement has been reached between the German soldiers' and workmen's council and the government, it is officially announced in Berlin. The agreement provides:

"First-All political power is to be in the hands of the German socialist republic and the soldiers' and workmen's council.

"Second-Their aim is to defend and develop what has been achieved by counter-revolutionary activity. -"Third-Pending the election of rep-

esentatives of the soldiers' and workmen's council to an executive council of the German republic the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its

functions.

"Fourth—The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic and, until the final constitution is established, of Prussia are to be made by the central executive council, which also has the right of control.

"Fifth—Before the cabinet appoints assistant ministers the executive council must be consulted.

"Sixth—A convention of deputies drawn from the soldiers' and workmen's councils is to be summoned as soon as possible."

Russian System in Theory.

LONDON, November 25.—This morning's London newspapers display prominently the German advices regarding the agreement between the soldiers and workmen's council and the government, which is regarded as a development of the greatest importance and as tantament to the overthrow of the Ebert-Haase combination and the adoption, at least theoretically, of the existing Russian system. it is admitted that the German

Nevertheless the Daily Friegraph remarks that it is rather significant that Germany should have adopted even as a stop gap a measure which was one of Lenine's original and most characteristic contributions to leg-

islative doctrine.

The Daily Mail, while pointing ou the analogy to the developments in Russia, suggests that the new step is a part of a "big bluff" aimed at pera part of a "big bluff" aimed at per-suading the allies that the old Ger-

The Daily Express also thinks that the menace of extremism is possibly exaggerated for the purpose of im-pressing the allies of the difficulties

Liebknecht Seeks to Win Soldiers. BERLIN, Sunday, November 24 (by the Associated Press).—Dr. Karl Lieb-knecht, the radical socialist leader, is knecht, the radical socialist leader, is devoting himself primarily at present to an effort to influence the men returning from the front. His henchmen comprise a small army of red soldiers, who are accused of packing various eetings sufficiently to secure the maority necessary to push through reso-utions and other measures calculated lutions and other measures calculated to embarrass the present government.

Dr. Liebknecht's agitation in its entirety is the official propaganda of the Spartacus group of extreme radicals. He chiefly directs his attacks at the proposed national assembly. The indi-cations so far, however, are that his cations so far, however, are that his
mort to win over the returning soldiers has failed absolutely, and yesterday's meeting was marked by the violent opposition of soldiers who are
declared to have been attracted to the
meeting under false pretenses.

The radical leader's oratory is forceful and vindictive. His principal anful and vindictive. His principal ap-"Did the bourgeoise while in power permit you to have a voice in the government?" he will ask. "No," he answers; "then the working man must not allow it to have a say now. We need a government of soldiers and workman one typitying the prole-

need a government of solders and workmen, one typifying the prole-tariat, which will not have to bow down before the entente.

"There must be no bickering with entente imperialism. We will dispose of that just as we did of the Germann cuttornor. The revolution is man autocracy. The revolution is bound also to reach the entente countries, but we, who made the Russians waste whole years, are demanding that the revolution break out in Eng-land and France within twenty-four

land and France within twenty-four hours."

Rosa Luxembourg is ably seconding Dr. Liebknecht. Her oratory is of the loquacious and fire-eating brand. The Spartacus group meetings are invariably attended by numerous women.

Philipp Scheidemann, in Vorwaerts, declares that the insecurity of the government may be deduced from the undisturbed activity of the Spartacus faction, "who in their press, their pamphlets and their meetings are endeavoring to win over the soldiers for bolshevism."

Free Speech a Menace.

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that the freedom of speech and of the press, for which the social democrats have been clamoring, now is proving the chief source of menace to the new government.

An attempted rowery recently of 60,000,000 marks belonging to the treasury of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is charged against members of the Spartacus faction. When the car containing the funds reached the railway station here a few days ago it was taken over by a detach-

ago it was taken over by a detach-ment of red-badged soldiers, claiming to represent the Berlin soldiers and to represent the Berlin soldiers and workmen's government.

The funds had reached Berlin under a strong guard and the unexpected demand made upon the station crew caused suspicion and led to an investigation by secret service men. Notwithstanding apologies to the effect that a misunderstanding was responsible for the attempted seizure, the

at police headquarters.

Their arrest occasioned considerable Their arrest occasioned considerable resentment among the ultra radicals. They held a meeting, which was addressed by Dr. Liebknecht and organized for the rescue. A squad raided police headquarters on Thursday night and succeeded in obtaining the release of the men implicated on the Continued on Fifth Page.



THE CHRONIC PEACE DISTURBER.

END-OF-WAR TRIALS ENDURED IN VIENNA

Hundreds of Thousands Out of Work and Many Are Without Food.

DISSENSIONS IN EMPIRE

VIENNA, Wednesday, November 20 (by the Associated Press) .- Difficulties attending the process of returning to a peace footing after a great war are illustrated here. Munition factories have been shut down, throwing out of work hundreds of thouit is admitted that the Getalan councils have not yet developed the extravagances which led to the disintegration and emarchy in Russia, the councils not being dominated by the bolishevik element.

Nevertheless the Daily Telegraph Cold weather has already beginn and convey her fellow in Vienna

snow has fallen in Vienna. While the streets of the city are bright and the theaters and opera are bright and the theaters and opera are open, well dressed people are walking or using street cars, as cabmen demand from two to three dollars a mand from two to three donates a ride. This is all on the surface. There is untold misery in the poorer quarters, with a constant cry for bread, of which there is provided half a loaf a week for each person.

. Highest Prices in Europe.

Prices here are probably the highest to be found in Europe and seem fantastic. The price of a shirt waist is \$100, stockings cost \$5, and a suit of clothes \$150. The profiteers are also hit the industry of weaving paper into material for the manufac-ture of men's and women's clothing having virtually collapsed. This ma-terial, which once sold for \$6 a yard, is now being dumped on the market

at any price.

Vienna is making desperate efforts
to get food and coal, which the
Czecho-Slovaks are said to have offered, provided they are granted the
western strip of old Bohemia adjoining old Bavaria. It is also stated that opositions have been made nerican packing companies, ble communications are very

Unable to Resume Business. There is need for the business people here to open up their former vo-

cations, but this at present is im-It is proposed to ask President Wilson for help in carrying out the work of adjusting the country to its new life. The correspondent overheard dispute between an Austrian railros conductor and some Italians. The lat-ter asked: "Who was it who licked Austria?" The conductor replied: "Wilson did it and he will now help

People Not Regretful.

The biggest fact apparent in Austria's breaking up of housekeeping is that there is no poignant regret among the common people. The sentiment generally found was expressed by a soldier the correspondent met among the rivers of men retreating from the Italian front. This soldier said: "Now the war is over and we are all brothers, whether French, British or Americans. Any kind of a brother is a good one."

Along the line coming up from Trieste to Vienna the correspondent talked with dozens of officers who were disappointed merely because their defeat had been at the hands of the Italians, whose military qualities they always scorned. "If anybody else had done it we would

not mind," said one general, who de-clared the defeat might be attributed to three reasons: Hungary's withdraws of support and troops, the war-tirednes of the Austrians, and President Wil son's notes culminating in his refus to treat with Emperor Charles. The reasons, he said, brought about the smash, with the soldiers refusing fight when attacked by the Italians.

Counter Revolution Growing.

ZURICH, Monday, November 25. placarded the streets, warning the public against it. It is said that the monarchists are resorting to all kinds of methods to excite distrust of the council and trying to frighten the people by the prospect of allied occupa-tion, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette.

Steamer Carib Floated, in Port. NEW YORK, November 25 .- The American freight steamer Carib. which went ashore off Point Lookout. Long Island, Thursday, has been floated and reached quarantine Here

RAILROAD EMPLOYES WANT TO GIVE \$2,000 A MONTH TO KEEP MR. McADOO

today, pledged the employes to give \$2,000 a month as part of the director general's salary to keep him from retiring. "We are opposed to your resignation," said the telegram, "and are

heartily in sympathy with your financial straits." The telegram was signed by J. H. Kirkland and H. J. Garrison epresenting Wabash employes, and O. E. Sumner, representing the

tes my financial straits," was the only comment Secretary McAdoc would make today on being told that railroad employes on roads runping out of St. Louis, Mo., had offered to add \$2,000 a month to his salary as director general of railways if he would not resign. That the director general could not accept such an offer, however, was made certain by his statement a few minutes later that he intended to resume the practice of law. This, he said, would be after "one long and

FOOD PRICES INCREASE | LOCAL MOVIE MANAGER 19.4 PER CENT IN YEAR

More Than in Rest of Country. Meal's Big Jump.

satisfying vacation."

Housekeepers in Washington were paying 19.4 per cent more for their food supplies in September than they in 1917. This increase was a trifle more than 3 per cent greater than the average increase for food throughout the United States.

This increase is shown by figures contained in a report just issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor. According to this report there was an average increase of 16 per cent in the cost of twentytwo basic food commodities in the United States during the period mentioned, these figures being based on price quotations received monthly rom more than 2,000 retail stores.

Baltimore Has Greatest Rise. Although Washington's food prices

increased above the average, Baltimore, Md., is shown to have expeienced the greatest rise during the year, its increase being 23 per cent. Salt Lake City showed the lowest in-Sait Lake City showed the lowest increase. 10 per cent.
Other points showing a high increase were Seattle, Wash, 23 per cent; Scranton, Pa., 21.3 per cent; San Francisco, 20.6 per cent; Richmond, Va., 20.6 per cent; Charleston, S. C., 20.5 per cent; Portland, Ore., 20 per cent; Atlanta, Ga., 19.9 per cent; Los Angeles, 19.5 per cent, and Memphis, Tenn., 19.1 per cent.

Rise in Special Food Articles.

Although the department's report shows in detail the rise in retail prices of the principal foods during the past five years, as well as for the past year, no explanation is given for the extraordinary jump in the retail cost of food in Washington or the the extraordinary jump in the retail cost of food in Washington or the other cities, which experience large increases. However, the report shows that of the principal food commodities, hens experienced the greatest increase in price throughout the country, or 38 per cent.

Chuck roast increased 30 per cent; round steak 29 per cent; rib roast, 28 per cent; sirloin steak, plate boiling beef and bacon, 26 per cent each. Rice was 26 per cent higher than a year

was 26 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, coffee and bread were slightly cheaper.

For the five-year period, August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918, all food combined showed an increase in price of creased over 100 per cent, as follows: Corn meal, 127, per cent; lard and four, 106 per cent, and potatoes, 105

Advances in Washington.

In Washington all pork products sirloin and round steaks, eggs, butter lamb and poultry showed extraordinary advances in price during the five

Gen. Biddle Guest of Australians. LONDON, Wednesday, November 20. -The Australian and New Zealand Club of London, gave a luncheon today to Maj. Gen. John Biddle, comfloated and reached quarantine here yesterday. The vessel's cargo was united Kingdom, and Rear Admiral S. S. Rebison, who took the place of three days tugs were trying to tow the Carib into deep water. The steamer does not appear to be badly damout in Scotland, assisting in taking a control of the carrendered German ware and the carrendered German ware.

Washington Advances 3 Per Cent Other Alleged Offenders Included in Report Made Today by Grand Jury.

George Schneider, said to be manager of a local moving picture theater, was indicted today by the grand were paying during the same month jury on charges of intimacy with a girl under sixteen years, and with having in his possession obscene pictures. The girl in the case is said by the police to have been employed at the theater and to have visited

against James R Jones who is said to have taken a quantity of stationery from a government warehouse and to have hidden it in his boarding house. Jones is at liberty on \$5,000 bail.

The grand jurors ignored a charge of homicide preferred against Rosa Brown, colored, who caused the death of a colored man with a pair of scissors. A charge of rape against Ernesto Fairmonte was ignored, as well as a case of housebreaking against John W. Montgomery and Claude H. Bell.

Twenty-Eight Indictments. A total of twenty-eight indictments

were reported by the grand jury, in which were included Joseph F. Brown and Dennis H. Palmer, grand larceny; Alphonzo H. Thomas, William T. Jones, John W. White, Ralph Wormly and Dennis H. Palmer, housebreaking and lar-ceny; George Schneider and Herman Berneiot Moens, obscene pictures; Charles Lee Mezick, George W. Masc-hauer, jr., Orick J. Biondi, Thomas Mar-tin, Frederick W. Koppen nd James Crawford non-support; William Allen Crawford, non-support; William Allen, Frank Mike, Maud Hill and Elizabeth Frank Mike, Maud Hill and Elizabeth Johnson, robbery; Antonio Da Braccio and Frank E. Bald, assault with dangerous weapon; O'Donnell T. Armstrong, Wadsworth Brooks, Joseph Pinzell and William Jones, joy riding; Burdette W. Selecman, adultery; George Schnelder, carnal knowledge; Eugene C. Neville, seduction and fornication; Edward J. Winfrey, forgery and uttering; Henson Briggs, assault with dangerous weapon and assault to kill.

BRITISH MINE SWEEPERS TO CLEAR WAY TO KIEL

by the Associated Press.

LONDON, November 25.—A flotilla. of mine sweepers left the Firth of Forth of mine sweepers test the First of Form 70 per cent throughout the country. This morning to clear a passage to All the seventeen commodities for Kiel for the British squadron, which, which prices have been obtained for Kiel for the British squadron, which, five years show increases of 52 per it is understood, will disarm and incent and over. Four articles intern the remnants of the German for Kiel for the British squadron, which. wilhelmshaven will also be visited

by a squadron, which, it is reported, will comprise one battleship and a flotilla of destroyers. VON MACKENSEN IN BERLIN

Commander in Rumania Forced to Change Route.

AMSTERDAM, November 24.-Field Marshal von Mackensen, the former German commander in Rumania, arrived in Berlin Thursday with his staff, according to a Berlin dignatch to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette. The German troops returning with him met Caecho-Slovak forces at Sillsin, Moravia, and were unable to continue the journey by way of Oden-berg and were forced to withdraw from Austria by way of Vienna and

SALE OF FIREARMS

Stricter Regulations in **Annual Report.**

Copies of the annual report of Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police, have been received from the printer and are ready for distribution What Maj. Pullman thinks is one of the most important parts of his report is his recommendation for a better regulation governing the sales of fire-

The superintendent of police is no in favor of the O'Sullivan law, which Mr. Longworth Slated for Active is intended to prohibit the possession of firearms, he says, because then the thug would go armed, while the reputable citizen would not be able to protect his own home.

Views on Firearm Question. Maj. Pullman's views on the question f firearms are given in his report as

mitted during the year by irresponsi-ble people, particularly by bootleggers and poolroom hangers-on carrying ble people, particularly by bootleggers and poolroom hangers-on carrying dangerous weapons, emphasizes the need for increased police authority to regulate more strictly the sale of firearms of all kinds. At the present time a person may purchase a firearm by going in any store or second-hand shop and putting down the money for the weapon, then going out and perhaps killing a person in the next half hour. Many crimes result from persons buying revolvers in like manner and shooting others while in a fit of passion.

shooting others while in a fit of passion.

"There is great need at the present time of a law which would make it necessary for every person to make written application to a dealer for the purchase of a firearm and the cealer should be prohibited from making delivery for at least fifteen days after application is made. This period would give the police department time to inquire into the character of the prospective purchaser and, incidentally, give the prospective purchaser time to lose his fit of passion if he desires to purchase the revolve to harm any one else. "It is not believed by the police department that, persons shoull be prohibited from purchasing firearms for the protection of their own homes, but it it believed that all persons owning firearms should be registered and that unregistered firearms which are found should be oblects of Speaker.

A sudden fiare-up of confident newspaper stories, picking other prominent republican as practically sure of the speakership, seem to be based in a series of conferences here last week and an intimation, said to have come from Will H. Hays, the republican national chairman, that Representative Mann on his return from Baltimore will announce that he will not be a candidate.

Friends Scoff at Prediction.

Close frjends of Mr. Mann have no faith in any such prediction, and say they do not expect that any other influence than an honest opinion as to the condition of his health will deter registered firearms which are found should be objects of confiscation, and should be objects of "ministration, and that where a person has possession of an unregistered firearm that the same shall be considered prima facle evidence of having the same with wrongful intent, and such persons should be sub-

by irresponsible persons who never should have been allowed to purchase a weapon, and if they were in possession of a weapon this fact should have been known to the police. It is, recommended that the ommissioners arge the enacthed of very simple law such as the following, which would greatly assist the authorities in further regulation

Says Penalties Too Light.

"A better law for the regulation of he sale of firearms is no more needed at the present time, however, than he stricter enforcement of the presence concealed-weapon law in the nourts and a more vigorous prosecution of all persons brought before the courts for carryiny concealed weapons. During the past year scores of persons whom officers have arrested at the risk of their lives have been let out of court without any fine or imprisonment whatsoever, and in a strong following all over the country. the sale of firearms is no more needed at the present time, however, than the stricter enforcement of the presence concealed-weapon law in the courts for carryiny concealed weap-ons. During the past year scores of persons whom officers have arrested at the risk of their lives have been let out of court without any fine or imprisonment whatsoever, and in a number of other cases the minimum instead of the maximum fine or imprisonment was imposed. um sentence for any crime is merely

Schneider's apartment.

Larceny from the United States is charged in an indictment returned completed from the United States is charged in an indictment returned consists of the bravest officers of the police december 1 from the contract Light Devices. and Private John A. Conrad, had to lose their lives before the courts could be awakened to the terrible effects of the practice of letting violaters of the pistol carrying law off with minimum fines or imprisonment or dismissing their cases altogether.

REASONS FOR UNSETTLED **CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA**

Former Fiume Deputy Ascribes the Unrest Partly to Clash of Nationalities.

VIENNA, Friday, November 22 (by the Associated Press).-The unsettled conditions in the former Austro-Hungarian empire are due to differences between the various nationalities and lack of food, according to Andreas Ossoinack, formerly a deputy from Fiume in the Hungarian lower

"The allied countries," he said to-

day, "should send a temporary com-mission here to settle the disputes growing up on all sides between the Czechs, Austrians, Hungarians, Italzechs, Austrians, Hungarians, Italians and Jugo-Slavs who appear unians and Jugo-Slavs who appear un-willing to wait for the peace con-ference, thinking that what they are able to grab now they will be able to keep. There is an instance of this at Fiume where the population is 75 per cent Italian, but who are dis-turbed by Jugo-Slav bands. All the disputed territories should be occudisputed territories should be occu-pied by American troops who are im-mensely popular and who would be able to keep order without friction. "Unfortunate Vienna should "Unfortunate vienna should receive food and coal immediately or else there will be the greatest calamity here in two weeks. There is no coal to bake bread or to maintain the supply of electricity. The darkness of the streets invites bolshevism and looting by starving persons.

"It is possible to send trains by way of Trieste. The railway is onen, but it of Trieste. The railway is open, but it should be guarded by a few Americans, to keep off the Jugo-Slava, There is food in the Austrian country districts, but the Czechs will not let it come through. They want disorder

GEN. MANN IN CIVIL PURSUIT.

dere, so they may occupy Vienna with heir troops."

Will Go to France as Representative of Trust Company. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U. S.

, retired, former chief of the militia

bureau of the War Department, is going to France as the representative of a big New York trust company.

Gen. Mann trained and took to France the Rainbow Division. He was compelled to relinquish that command on account of Illness. He served in the Santiage campaign

HELD AS TOO FREE HOUSE LEADERSHIP, Maj. Pullman Recommends HEALTH PERMITTING

Illinoisan Has No Present Intention of Declining Honor From Republicans.

MR. GILLETT WILL NOT WITHDRAW AS CANDIDATE

Leadership of His Party on the Floor.

Representative James R. Mann has o present intention of declining to allow the republicans in the next Conwent there solely to get the opinion been able to find nothing organically or chronically wrong with him, as to his physical condition for taking on

faith in any such prediction, and say they do not expect that any other in-fluence than an honest opinion as to the condition of his health will deter

the condition of his health will deter Mr. Mann from the speakership.
Today comes a brand new complication which the political prophets have thus far overlooked. Newspaper reports have stated that Representative Gillett of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois both soon will be eliminated. If this is being planned neither Mr. Gillett nor Mr. Madden knows about it, and neither believes it is true. Now here is the new phase on the situation: The Gillett candidacy in no way depends on whether Mr. Mann is a candidate or is not. The withholding of a formal announcement by Mr. Gillett that he is a candidate is not because of any doubt as to his intention, but is only out of courtesy to Representative Mann, allowing him time to make a formal announcement of his candidacy. It can be stated with authority that whether or not Mr. Mann is a candi-

country.

Canvass of the Situation. A canvass of the situation made mpartially as to the merits and pros-pective opposition to each proposed candidate shows as follows:

pective opposition to each proposed candidate shows as follows:

Representative James R. Mann of Illinois—His leadership during the entire democratic control gives him a preference.

He comes from the middle west, which gave the republicans control in the next House. His training during his whole legislative career has been toward this goal, because even during the speakership of "Unclo Joe" Cannon it was Mr. Mann's study and care over all the 35,000 bills introduced which cut down the unanimous consent, requests and motions to suspend the rules. He also is considered the one leader on which the friends of the other members ambitious for the speakership could best unite without surviving ill feeling or friction. It also is pointed out that as the House now is controlled by rules the office of Speaker is one of honor rather than of arduous labor, and that Mr. Mann's health will not be a bar to his acceptance of the

Representative Frederick H. Gillett Representative Frederick II. Gillette of Massachusetts: He is a veteran member, and has made a good record as acting floor leader without causing ill feeling to crop out. By environment, coming from New Engirement, coming from New Engirement.

ist.

It is objected that he comes from the east, while the middle west should have recognition because it swung the control of the next House. It also s pointed out that Massachusetts in are those studying the poltical situa-tion who contend that this is all the more in favor of Representative Gil-iett's election, since the republican party by honoring him would be strengthening its hold on New Eng-

Representative Martin J. Madden Representative Martin J. Madden of Illinois: He has said that he will be a candidate if Representative Man is not. In that event he would have the solid support of the great state of Illinois, which now is exercising a strong political influence and coming stronger. He has been an active party man in debate and has many friends in the House.

man in debate and has many friends in the House.
Representative J. Hampton Moora of Pennsylvania: He also will be a candidate if Representative Mann is not. The power to hold the big state of Pennsylvania solid through his encumbency as Speaker would be reckoned, but the position of Senator Penrose in the Senate may operate to deter the next Congress from portioning out too much honor to Pennsylvania in preference to other states
Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio:

representative Means and a second of Ohio:

The ambitions of these two candidates must be considered together because they would be opponents from the same state splitting up each other tenanth. er's strength.

Recognition may be given to Repre-

also is known as a strong party

Representative Longworth will have

vironment, coming from New Eng-land, he must be a radical protection-

Candidacies Are Contingent

Representative Nicholas Longworth

sentative Fess on account of the part he took as chairman of the republican congressional committee in winning a republican majority in the next House.